

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBITT

YOUR Flag and my Flag—oh, how much I hold—
Your land and my land—secure within its fold
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight
Sun-kissed and wind-swept, red and blue and white
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Cherish all else beside—thine and mine and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag—And how it fits today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Removes and bloods of the stripes forever gleams
Sun-white and sea-white—the good faith of
dreams.

Red-blue and true blue, we must to gleam aghast—
The glistering of the stars a shiver through the night

Your Flag and my Flag To every man and wife
The drums beat across the land and flares shrill pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our old nation and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

LABOR IN PATRIOTIC MOVE

Workers in Iron and Steel Industries Are to Be Organized at Once.

As a patriotic measure to co-operate more efficiently in winning the war, 1,000,000 workmen in the iron and steel industries of the United States will be immediately organized under the direction of the American Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, made this announcement after conference in Chicago with representatives of 22 international unions. Steps to hasten the work of organizing unions throughout the country will be made under the supervision of Mr. Gompers, who was named chairman of a national committee to direct the work of organization.

"The step was taken in conformity with a resolution adopted at the convention of the federation, and was begun at a conference in St. Paul in June," said Mr. Gompers. "It will be put into effect at once."

The purpose of the movement was explained by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation, in an official statement.

"This is the climax of the patriotic campaign of labor to uphold the hands of President Wilson in the prosecution of the war," he said.

"Strikes in the steel and iron industries which might work irreparable injury can be prevented only through the organization of the workers."

"With the steel industry organized, labor unions will be able to maintain the same continued and uninterrupted operation that has obtained in the steel yards."

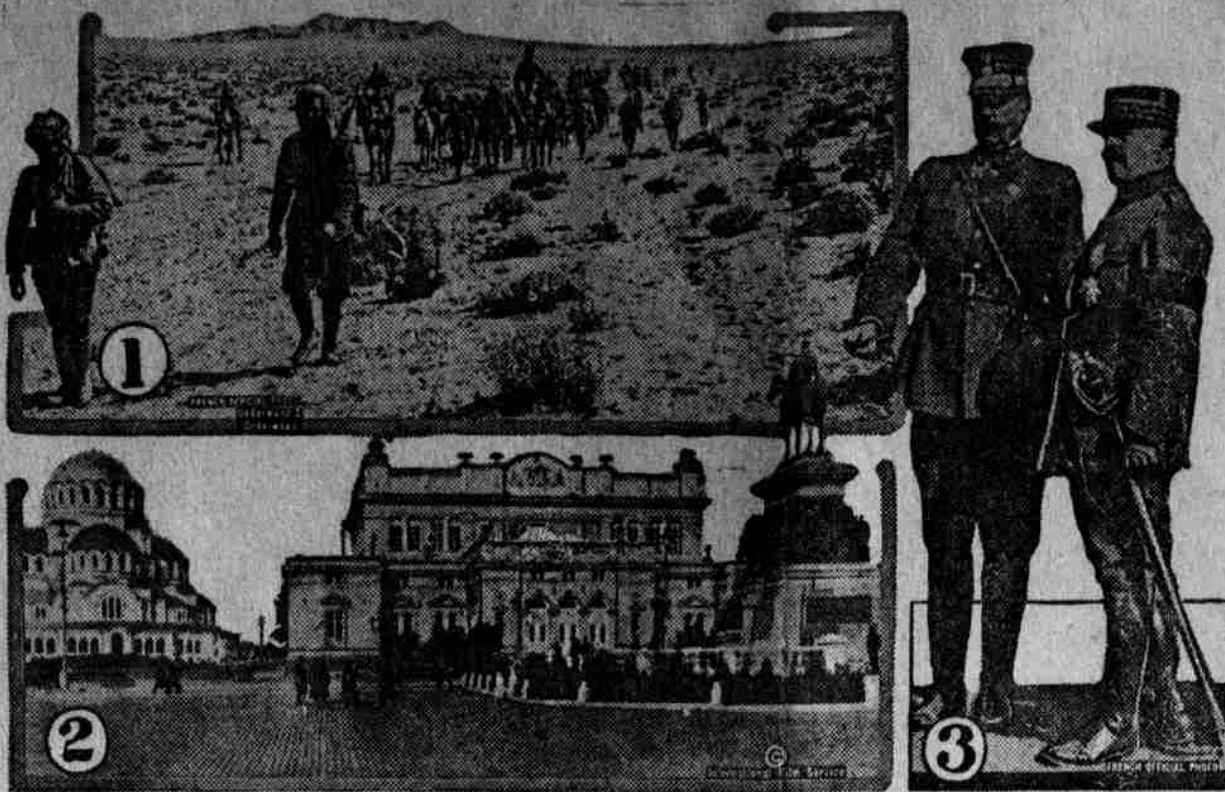
Among the trades in which organized work on a national scale is to begin at once are the following:

Blacksmiths, boiler-makers, electrical workers, iron, steel and tinplate workers, machinists, mine, mill and smelter workers, molders, quarry workers, railway car men, seamen, stationary firemen, steam engineers, steam fitters, structural iron workers, longshoremen, mine workers, metal polishers and sheet metal workers.

Completion of the program outlined is expected to require about two years.

Uniform Wage for Miners Urged.

Announcement was made after a special meeting of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of the Lackawanna-Wyoming anthracite district that the union had formally requested Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield to make the wages of the hard coal men uniform with the scale in effect in the bituminous fields and also to provide for the check-off system throughout the anthracite regions. Four collieries of the Delaware & Hudson company in the Scranton region shut down when motor runners, drivers and door-tenders struck for an increase in wages. About 1,500 men were made idle.



1.—Some of the Arabian troops of Hedjaz who have been helping General Allenby and are now recognized as belligerents by the allied governments. 2.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 3.—General Franchet d'Esperey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey Is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured—Huns Preparing to Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The Kaiser put his back to a wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile, the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the Kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impenetrable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be. From the sea to Verdun the battle blazed day and night, and the official reports showed an almost unbroken series of victories for the allies. The Belgian army, assisted by British troops and, unexpectedly, by a French army, jumped into the fray at the beginning of the week, and, taking Dixmude and the important Wytchate ridge, advanced swiftly as far as Roulers. Thereupon the Huns began making preparations that indicated complete withdrawal from Belgium. North and south of La Bassée canal they were in full flight, with the British close on their heels, and as Haig's men approached Lille the enemy began the evacuation of that city, the German commander requisitioning all means of transportation to remove his plunder. Investing Roulers, the allies gained control of the railroad to the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and it was reported the foe was removing his heavy guns from the Belgian coast and that the governor general of Belgium had instructed the provincial governors to send all their archives at once to Brussels.

Armentieres and Lens were abandoned by the Huns Tuesday night.

In the attack on Cambrai the British, with whom an American contingent was fighting, met with desperate resistance and here and there suffered a local reverse, but they could not be long checked and pushed ahead with dogged determination until they had the city at their mercy. The Huns burned vast quantities of stores in their preparations for withdrawal.

Next to the south comes the St. Quentin sector, and there the French under General Debeney won a great victory, capturing the city after tremendous fighting, which was fiercest in and about the St. Quentin canal. This place was one of the keystones of the Hindenburg line and its capture assured the retirement of the Germans on a wide front. Immediately north of St. Quentin the British were engaged by enemy reserves of storming troops and the fighting was furious. But the British succeeded in breaking through the German line on the Beauvoir-Wancourt front and created a salient that greatly helped in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

Between the Oise at La Fere and the Aisne the French pushed on toward Laon and succeeded in passing beyond the elaborate system of waterways that comprised the chief defense of the enemy and reaching open country where the tanks could operate to advantage. North of Reims Foch's troops drove the Huns back to the Aisne and the Aisne-Marne canal, clearing the country north of the Vesle and releasing a number of towns. They also gained the entire St. Thierry massif.

In Champagne there was no marked change during the week, though both the French and the Americans continued to move forward. The Yankees were up against a hard proposition in the forest of Argonne, where the dense woods were full of machine gun nests and the fighting was almost like a battle in the dark. This style of warfare, however, seemed to suit the Americans and in broken groups they battled their way onward, passing beyond Clerges and always keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. For miles they were hampered by the scarcity of roads, the mud and the innumerable and bravely defended fortified shell craters. They captured during the week great numbers of guns and quantities of material, including three big observation balloons. On the left flank of the Americans Gouraud's Frenchmen fought their way northward with the greatest intrepidity and cut off the Germans opposing them from communication with their comrades in the Argonne forest region. If they can keep up this advance the Huns in the salient pointing towards Reims will find themselves in an awkward pocket. The Germans in this case from a falling back to the Meuse, showed they intended to retreat at line through the winter. They have no organized line between it and the French border. The Americans in Champagne as well as those in the St. Quentin sector displayed gallantry and dash that have not been surpassed.

The most spectacular exploit of the week was the raid on the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austrian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente. The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, he evidently feared for his own safety, for he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna. Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "corridor to Baghdad" and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia. It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, if there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have advanced far enough to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack on the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed, there were various well authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday occupied Damascus, the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as co-belligerents.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers were in a constant attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the res-

ignation of Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and Foreign Minister von Hintze, and the invitation of the Kaiser and of Emperor Charles to their people to participate in the government. Late in the week it was announced that the Kaiser had selected Prince Maximilian of Baden for the post of chancellor. He has been known as head of the Delbrueck moderates and opposed to the schemes of the pan-Germans, and it is presumed he will make great efforts to bring about a negotiated peace. That, however, is just what the allied nations are determined shall not be accomplished, and their leaders and the press already are at work to show the people that unless the war is carried on until the Hun is beaten to his knees and forced to accept a dictated peace, all their sacrifices will have been in vain. The time is ripe for the silly sentimentalists, secretly urged on by the friends of Germany, to spring their pleas of pity for the defeated and of the benefits to be gained by ending the war at once by negotiation. But all this foolish and actually treasonable talk will have no effect on those who believe in justice and patriotism.

News from Russia and especially from Serbia is scanty and belated these days. The most important committee lately concerns the anti-bolshevik government set up in Omsk. Minister of War Michaelov attempted to make himself dictator by forcing the resignation of the cabinet and organizing an administrative council to succeed it. The council declared the duma dismissed, but that body refused to dissolve, released the imprisoned ministers and put Michaelov under arrest. The Czech-Slovak authorities there promptly put a strong military force in the city and ended the attempted coup.

In northern Russia the allies are making progress southward from Archangel along the Dvina river, and Americans are holding the point farthest south, only forty miles from Bielsk, the bolshevik base.

A British expedition has landed in Spitzbergen and seized the German mining property and other plants there, and the immensely rich iron and coal deposits already are being developed rapidly.

The state department at Washington was informed of a big uprising of the Ukrainians against the Germans, in the course of which the Huns lost 1,500 men and were forced to evacuate two cities. This news, together with the knowledge that Roumania was about ready to re-enter the war on the side of the allies, was considered of great military importance. A large part of the population of Roumania, led by the queen, has consistently refused to recognize the treaty of Bucharest by which their country was robbed by the Huns. If they get into action again, the plight of Austria will be indeed most distressing—to Austria.

The apparent determination of the Germans to destroy utterly every city in France and Belgium that they are compelled to relinquish has given rise to a general demand that the allied governments shall warn the Huns that for every place wantonly destroyed a city or town in Germany will be laid in ruins by them later on. That is the only kind of argument the German can understand. Secretary Lansing recognized this when, in response to the threat of the Germans to treat as a murderer every American captured with a shotgun in his possession, he told them that reprisals for such action would be thorough and effective. The British air bombers, by their reprisal raids on German cities, have nearly put a stop to the air raids of the Huns on undefended places. They still attack Red Cross hospitals, and for such brutality the allies can make no reprisal in kind.

On Monday the master numbers in the new draft were drawn, President Wilson taking the first from the bowl. The classification of the men is progressing well, but the sending of those selected to the training camps may be delayed by the serious spread of the epidemic of influenza. Rigorous measures are being adopted to check the disease, with prospects of success. Considering its nature, the number of deaths is not extraordinary.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

Now Is the Time!

You know the European war has temporarily stopped the flow of foreign goods to this shore. Now is the time to learn to use "Made In America" articles.

You don't have to buy anything made outside of the United States. This country produces what you want—or it soon will.

When you buy at home you keep your money at home and not in the coffers of the European markets.

The Making of the Flag



by Wilbur D Nesbitt
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

How did we make the flag?

By rule?

By compass, and square, and line
With pattern, and thread, and the sempster's tool,
To follow the plain design?
Was it only the lore that the craftsmen knew
That gave us the red, and the white, and blue?

How did we make the flag?

Not all

By measuring stitch and seam,
For part of it came from a country call
And part of it is a dream—
Is a vision that led brave souls aright,
And gave us the red, and the blue, and white.

How did we make the flag?

In peace

We fashioned it fold on fold,
In war it was blend with the grim caprice
The drums in their summons rolled.
'Twas the courage alike of the quick and dead
That gave us the blue, and the white, and red.

How did we make the flag?

'Twas thus

It came to its grace and worth,
Through all that is good in the souls of us
The banner has had its birth,
'Twas the holier strength of the purpose true
That gave us the red, and the white, and blue.

Thus have we made the flag?

Ah, no!

By colors that will not fade,
By sinuous sweep and by deathless glow,
'Tis us that the flag has made!
And it whispers today to each star-told state,
"You must hold me high and must keep me great!"



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Shipping Board Fixes Wages.

A supplemental wage scale, announced by the federal shipping board, fixes the pay of refrigerating engineers employed on ships operated by the board at \$95 a month, electricians \$95, deck engineers \$85 and pumpmen \$85. The rates are retroactive to May 4.

Many Union Printers in Army.

The International Typographical union has set forth in a booklet entitled "Somewhere in France" the fact that from among 62,000 members 4,081 journeymen and 656 apprentices have joined the military and naval forces of the United States and Canada.

Eight Hours for Ship Workers.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work; no employee will be allowed to work more than twelve hours a day, and the rate of pay shall be from 40 cents an hour for common laborers to \$2 1/2 cents for first-class mechanics at the Lake Submarine company at Bridgeport, Conn., the Groton Iron works at Groton, Conn., and the Housatonic Shipbuilding company at Stratford, Conn., and all other shipyards in Connecticut and the north Atlantic section, according to a decision made public by the labor adjusting board of the Emergency Fleet corporation. About 1,500 workers here are affected.